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JOHN NORVELL,
F. BRADFORD, Jr.

Lexington, Feb. 27—18.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Limiting the time for claims being produced for lands authorized to be granted to the inhabitants of New Madrid.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person claiming lands in virtue of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, who suffered by earthquakes," passed on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall make application therefor, and produce evidence in support of this claim, to the recorder of land titles for the said territory on or before the first day of January next; and the said recorder shall not issue a certificate for any claim as aforesaid, the evidence in support of which shall not have been produced to him within the time limited as aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 4, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Ashael Clark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Ashael Clark, on account of two judgments obtained against him in the supreme court of New York, at the suits of Peter Silvermail and Abraham Silvermail, with reasonable costs and charges; and the sum so found due shall be paid to the said Ashael Clark, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 11, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Captain Henry C. Gist and Captain Benjamin Johnson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Captain Henry Gist and Captain Benjamin Johnson, late of the army of the United States, in such manner and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To continue in force an act, entitled "An act relating to settlers on the lands of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled "An act relating to settlers on the lands of the United States," passed the twenty-fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for one year, from and after the third day of March last.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Martin Warner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the district of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut, allow and pay to Martin Warner, owner of the schooner Nancy, the regular amount of bounty or allowance, as established by law, for and on account

of the fishing voyage performed by the vessel in the months of August, September, October, and November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 4, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Members of Congress, the Delegates from the Territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be and they are hereby authorized to transmit, free of postage, the Message of the President of the United States, of the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the documents accompanying the same, printed by order of the Senate and by order of the House of Representatives, to any post office within the United States, and the territories thereof.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

March 19, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the compensation heretofore allowed by law, to the Judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum be paid to the chief Justice of the said court, and the same sum per annum to each of the assistant Judges of said court, payable quarterly; the first quarterly payment to be made on the 1st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Seybold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Seybold be permitted to withdraw his entry with the register of the land office for the District of Vincennes, for the purchase of the south west quarter of section number twenty-five, in township number one, north of range number two west. And the receiver of public monies for the said district shall be authorized to allow the said Seybold a credit on any purchase he shall or may hereafter make of other public lands in the same district for the money paid on the entry by him withdrawn.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Hall, late a major of marines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to credit John Hall, late a major of marines, with the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars in the settlement of his accounts, the same being part of a sum of money deposited in the hands of the said Hall for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the marines under his command, and of which the said Hall was robbed in Marseilles in France.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To suspend, for a time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the sixth condition of the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky river,' be, and the same is hereby suspended until the thirty-first day of March next, in favor of the purchasers of public lands, at any of the land offices of the United States: Provided, That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any one

purchaser for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres of land.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the public Buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's House.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated, for the completion of the wings of the Capitol, in addition to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, the further sum of eighty thousand dollars.

For procuring materials, laying the foundations, and other preparations for the centre building of the capitol, one hundred thousand dollars.

For finishing the President's House, fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars.

For offices to the President's house, seven thousand dollars.

For the wall north of the President's house, with gates and iron railing, the width of the house, three thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars.

For contingencies, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For graduating and improving the President's square, ten thousand dollars.

For erecting a temporary building for committee rooms near the Capitol, three thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For furnishing the representative chamber, and committee rooms, thirty thousand dollars.

For furnishing the Senate chamber and committee rooms, twenty thousand dollars.

For furnishing the President's house, twenty thousand dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the past year for furnishing the President's house, ten thousand dollars.

Which said several sums of money, hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,

That the sum hereby appropriated for furnishing the representative chamber, shall be expended under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives; that for the Senate, under the direction of the Vice President of the U. States; and the remaining sums under the direction of the President of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To repeal part of the act, entitled "An act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the third section of the act passed the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States," as authorizes the employment of other persons in the execution of said act, than the persons belonging to the army and navy, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,

That all instruments and property of the United States, and all surveys, drafts, notes, charts, maps, and documents, in any way belonging to the survey of the coasts, be deposited in such place as the President of the United States shall direct.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 14, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To increase the duties on certain manufactured articles imported into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the duties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall be thereon laid, levied, and collected, upon the said articles, at their importation, the several and respective rates or duties following, that is to say: on articles manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, twenty-five per cent ad valorem; on silver-plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on cut glass, thirty per centum ad valorem; on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents on every thousand thereof; and on tacks, brads, and sprigs, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, the same duty as on nails;

brown Russia sheetings, not exceeding fifty-two arches in each piece, one dollar and sixteen cents per piece; white Russia sheetings, not exceeding fifty-two arches in each piece, two dollars and fifty cents per piece.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares, and merchandise, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by an act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, or merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner prescribed in the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the U. States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and for the allowance of the drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the existing laws contained had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act.

And that all acts, and parts of acts, which are contrary to this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, is hereby repealed, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects of the king of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished the discriminating duties between her own vessels and the vessels of the United States arriving in the ports or places aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the U. States, as imposes a discriminating duty between goods imported into the United States, in foreign vessels and in vessels of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same respects the produce or manufactures of the territories in Europe, of the king of the Netherlands, or such produce and manufactures as can only be, or most usually are, first shipped from a port or place in the kingdom aforesaid, the same being imported in vessels truly and wholly belonging to subjects of the king of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished its discriminating duties between goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in vessels of the United States, and vessels belonging to the nation aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Madame Poidevin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to Madame Poidevin the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents, the same being the amount of her claim against the consulate at L'Orient.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

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Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

In addition to "an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case where a person has been put on the pension list, or granted a certificate of pension by virtue of the first section of an act passed the fourth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of the persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, at the expiration of the term of five years, for which any pension certificate shall have been granted as aforesaid, to allow the full monthly pension to which the rank of the deceased would have entitled him for the highest rate of disability; and that such pension shall continue to such person for the further term of five years: Provided, that such pension shall cease on the death of such widow, child, or children.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, seaman, or marine, shall have died since the 18th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, in consequence of an accident or casualty, which occurred while in the line of his duty on board a public or private armed vessel, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children, under sixteen years of age, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, to place such widow, child, or children on the pension list, and allow to such widow, child, or children, the same monthly pension as if the deceased had died by reason of wounds received in the line of his duty: Provided, that all monies paid by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of the privateer pension fund, and no other.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

April 27th, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the several acts of limitation heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act making further provisions for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and so much of the act, entitled, "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unpaid and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 15, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

May 15—20.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension-Office, May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

It is expected that the Judges will certify, as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months, required by the law of the 18th March 1818; and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will be delayed until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive offices of the states.

Approved,
J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.
The publishers of the laws of the United States, will give the above insertion in their respective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for adjustment.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called LOUISIANA STOCK, That one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such town office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may then stand.

Information is further given, That the interest due at the time of redemption, on such part of said stock as is held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore in London and Amsterdam; and that the interest on such part of said stock as has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office as before mentioned. And it is also hereby made known, That the interest on the moiety or half of said Louisiana Stock intended to be redeemed as aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

May 15—20.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1804, entitled an "act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes," and an act passed the 3d of March, 1805, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April, 1808, entitled "An act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas, a part of the said lands have been surveyed;

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday in September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 2, 3, 4, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,

Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

April 24—23.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed, and whereas, part of the said lands have been surveyed;

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville, in said county in Alabama Territory.

On the first Monday in July next for the sale of the lands in ranges 1

POETRY.

FROM THE UNION.

MY COUNTRY,

The exile's refuge and the stranger's home,
A land I know, upon whose generous soil
The flow'rs of love and friendship ever bloom;
Where peace and plenty bless the laborer's toil,
And misery's children find a welcome home.

Here bounteous nature, from her ample store,
Profusely spreads her choicest dainties round;
Here want, distracted, shuns the peasant's door,
And penury's starting foot-prints are not found.

This peaceful spot of rich and fertile earth,
This clime congenial to the patriot soul;
This, this I hail, the country of my birth,
Where first the light upon my being stole.

This is the land where friendship, peace, and love,
And smiling liberty, delight to roam;
This is the land whose shores shall ever prove
The exile's refuge, and the stranger's home!

ALBERT.

From South America.

From the Washington City Gazette.
PATRIOTS IN VENEZUELA.

We should more frequently notice contradictory and partial statements, propagated through the newspapers from the mouths of illiterate captains of vessels on their return from South America to the ports of the United States, if we were not induced to believe, that nine times out of ten, a little discrimination will enable the reader to detect the most egregious falsehoods. An earnest wish to endeavor to arrest the progress of such false statements, has determined us to be very particular in what we may publish respecting the affairs of the patriots, whether it relates to their civil or their military concerns. To accomplish this desirable object with as much accuracy as possible, and by a due allowance for the uncertain state of affairs, during a revolution, of which history scarcely furnishes a parallel, some pains will be taken to get the best information, in order that the paper may not be filled with a mass of contradictory or flying reports: by this plan we hope to be able to keep clear, in some degree, of exaggeration or gasconade, so injurious to the cause of liberty and truth.

The last verbal accounts, said to be taken from the Caracas Gazette, mention a battle fought on the 17th of April, at Baul, near St. Carlos; another report gives the same date of an engagement, but says it was fought at Rincon de los Toros, half a league from San Jose de Tenedos. It is hard to discover where the error lies. On referring to a Spanish map (by Juan de la Cruz, on 8 large sheets, drawn from original materials, published by permission of the king, in 1775, and very minutely executed,) no such places are laid down: however, as also stated, a retreat, in case of a reverse, in the direction of Calabozo, which is well known to be in the neighborhood of the seat of war, is highly probable. In this action the royalists say, Bolivar was all but taken prisoner, that he lost nearly 400 men killed, and 150 prisoners, out of 1050, with the whole of his baggage, arms and ammunition! the royalists only losing one officer and seven soldiers, and twenty-six wounded: so trumpets the Caracas Gazette. Before we can credit this story, we must hear further, especially as the last details from the Patriot head-quarters represented the Venezuelians highly successful. Morillo's account, published in the same Gazette, some time back, of having killed McGregor, and picked his body for transportation to Caracas, (who alive and in perfect health made his appearance in this city six months afterwards) is not forgotten. He deals largely in the marvellous: Falstaff's "men in buckram" are nothing to him.

In the affair of the 17th April, as related by the royalists, a bold attempt was evidently made by them to assassinate Bolivar: the murderers missed their victim, and sacrificed his venerable priest, Prado. Hear the bulletin of the royal banditti, in their own words, addressed to Morillo:

"When we arrived near his (Bolivar's) encampment, we made prisoner of a servant of his, who, informing us where his master lay sleeping, the colonel Don Rafael Lopez ordered that the chief of the staff, Don Thomas Renales should proceed with a party of infantry, to surprise (that is, to murder) him; but after having penetrated with the greatest secrecy through the enemy's encampment, an approaching spot where Bolivar lay asleep, he encountered their chief of the staff, but fearful of the success of the stratagem, he threw himself towards the spot where the pretended supreme commander lay. He, rising immediately, at the moment they (the murderers) were about to surround him, fled to the mountains with the three persons who accompanied him; our party fired, and the three were killed—among which were his priest, Don Stephen Prado."

DEATH OF GEN. MORILLO.

KINGSTON, JAM. MAY 10.

"By the arrival here yesterday, or rather at Port Royal, of H. B. M. brig Rifleman, Captain Duff, from St. Martha, the news of the death of the Spanish General, DON PABLO MORILLO, from his wounds, is confirmed. The heroic defenders of liberty, and the cause of humanity and justice, have reason to celebrate the demise of such a cruel and barbarous warrior; one, who having made a dear bought conquest of Cartagena, marched without opposition, I may say, on account of the apathy and inconstancy of the Directors of the unfortunate people of the kingdom, (a people heartily disposed to fight in defence of the glorious cause they were embarked in, but, owing to the duplicity and fear of their leaders, were taught to abandon their arms, or submit without resistance, to the handful of old Spanish, and some few indigent Creole soldiers, sent to subjugate them), to the Capital of the Kingdom St. Fe de Bogota, where, in imitation of the horrible scenes resorted to in Cartagena,

he filled with terror and gloom the Capital of Cundinamarca, where, for a time, nought but the expiring groans of his patriot sons were heard to rend the air, victims to the rapacity and hostile inclemency of a despot's supreme will.

"Columbia of the South: rejoice at the fall of the Spanish Coryphoeus, and the last hope of Ferdinand the 7th, in this part of South America.

"Yes, the companion of Wellington droops his head, and Venezuela's plains receive the remains of many a Spanish Chieftan, the eternal monuments of her fidelity and perseverance for the support of her singular dignity and felicity, her perpetual Liberty and Independence.

Charleston City Gaz.

The discipline of Artigas' cavalry is said to be admirable: the horses, at the word of command, perform many surprising evolutions, in the face of the enemy, in the field of battle they often conceal themselves, on favorable ground, by lying down, without their riders dismounting; and such is their docility, that at the sound of the bugle, they spring up in perfect order, and pounce upon the enemy, so as to leave no possibility of escape. In consequence of their rapidity of movement, the Portuguese to the amount of 8 or 9000 men, never dared venture out of the walls of Montevideo, where they suffer for supplies, without the possibility of collecting any thing from the vicinity.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, May 29.

By the arrival of the regular trading and fast sailing ship Ann Maria, from Liverpool, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 24th of last month. They are, however, unusually barren of intelligence.

Two of the vessels belonging to the expedition to the North Pole sailed from Sheerness on the 21st, the other two were to follow next day.

A motion for the repeal of the window tax in Ireland, was lost in the House of Commons, by a majority of 16.

A committee is appointed by the House of Commons to consider the expediency of repealing the usury laws.

Copy of a letter from Cropper Benson & Co. dated Liverpool, April 25.

In consequence of the arrival of very large supplies of grain into London from various parts of the continent, our markets have been exceedingly dull, and wheat has fallen full a shilling per bushel. American cannot now be quoted at more than 12s 6d to 16s 6d per 70 lbs. Flour is quite unsaleable unless at a considerable reduction—5s 3 shillings would be taken, but not more than 5s is offered. Notwithstanding this depression, our ports will without doubt continue open. The average returns of the past three weeks being 87s 10d, a 88s 10d, a 90s 5d.

Throughout the present week, but very little has been doing in cotton; the sales of all descriptions being only 3200 bags, and Uplands may be considered a farthing lower. We quote them at 20 to 21 1-2d—New-Orleans, 21 to 2s 0 1-4d—Sea Islands, 3s to 4s. Our imports during this week, amount to about 5500 bags.—In ashes or rice, there is at present but little doing.—Naval stores rather dull.—Bark dull again.

LONDON, April 21.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night produced his financial plan for the year, vulgarly called the budget. The sum necessary for the service of the year exceeds 23,000,000l. to meet which he has only Ways and Means to the amount of 9,000,000l. leaving a deficiency of 14,000,000l. to be provided for. The means of producing this latter sum we stated in a former paper. 3,000,000l. are obtained by the creation of a 3 1-2 per cent. stock, and remainder by an adequate portion of the 27,000,000l. of Exchequer bills funded.

In Germany, the different states appear to have seriously set about preparing a more liberal system of government. In Hanover, Prussia, Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden, efforts are making for a revision of the old constitutions.—In Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and some parts of Saxony, the political institutions, with little variation, remain as heretofore.

It is said that travellers will henceforth be permitted to enter Germany without passports, and that the liberty and energy of the press is unrestrained in Prussia.

The former King of Sweden, duke of Holstein, has been made, at his request, a citizen of Basle, in Switzerland.

Admiral Valdez is to command the next Spanish expedition to South America.

STATE OF EUROPE.

The following is the most important article, as being apparently to be relied on, that we have seen, having reference to the Congress of European sovereigns, which, it has been some time announced, is to take place in the ensuing autumn. The source of the following exposition of the objects of that meeting is not indeed official; but it wears an imposing dress, and affords the most distinct indications we have any reason to expect of the allied powers.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, APRIL 13.

All the French papers of Tuesday last copy an article from the demi-official paper, called the Austrian Observer, contradicting, in the most positive terms, a report that had been spread, that a part of the army of occupation, after evacuating the French territory in the approaching autumn, was to be stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, to se-

cure the tranquillity of France, and maintain the new arrangements of Europe. This report had, it is said, excited great alarm, and been fabricated for a sinister purpose. The paper in question says, that it is not only authorized to contradict such a rumor, but likewise several others which are in circulation, respecting the approaching meetings of the Sovereigns. The following passage in it refers to both these subjects:

"It is known, that the fifth article of the treaty of Paris, November 20, 1815, contains the following dispositions: 'The duration of the military occupation of the frontier provinces of France shall not extend beyond five years. It may cease sooner, if at the end of three years the allied sovereigns, after having maturely examined, in concert with his majesty the king of France, the respective situation of affairs, and the progress which the re-establishment of order and tranquillity has made in France, shall be unanimously convinced that the grounds which determined them to this measure no longer exist.' It clearly results from this article, that the question, whether the military occupation of France shall cease at the end of 1818, or be prolonged two years further, must be decided in the approaching autumn. This question, of so great importance to the tranquillity and welfare of Europe, requires a mature examination, and, consequently, demands a diplomatic meeting, of the cabinets to which the decision according to the treaty belongs. The object of this meeting, therefore, is no secret, however rash it would be to predict the result; for, as it must be first decided in that meeting, whether circumstances are such as to warrant the withdrawing of the army of occupation, or to require its continuance, it would not be possible for the cabinets to regard the principle question, as already decided, before it is discussed. It is, besides, very improbable, that in an affair remaining so undecided, there can be any question regarding the ulterior measures that it may be necessary to adopt, on the contingency of that decision. But even though we were to surrender ourselves to arbitrary conjectures, it would be necessary to adopt one with greater probability on its side than that by which an attempt has been made to impose upon the credulous readers of newspapers: for the idea that the allied powers, who now occupy the posts and the fortresses of the French frontiers, should withdraw their army, to place it in new positions on the frontiers, and in the fortresses of the right bank of the Rhine, is so extravagant, that we cannot conceive now it obtained a moment's credit. Every thing which has been said, for some months in the public prints, concerning the object of the approaching meeting of the sovereigns, and the affairs on which they are to treat, is pure invention. This meeting cannot be called a congress, to which, at present, we give a sense more determinate, and much more extensive. It is intended for a great deliberation, in which the courts which signed the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, will take part. The objects which the journalists have assigned it, are of a kind so strange and ridiculous, that they do not deserve a separate refutation. From a similar source flow all the rumors which are in circulation on a pretended separate congress, which is to take place at Vienna, Prague, or Cracow, before the general meeting. The known plans of the sovereigns, for the ensuing summer, contradict this report. The emperor of Austria sets out for Dalmatia on the 10th of April. At the end of the same month the emperor of Russia leaves Warsaw to return through the southern provinces of his empire to Moscow, where he will not arrive until the 10th of June; about the same time, the king of Prussia will pay a visit to the Emperor of Russia and his august daughter, the wife of the grand duke Nicholas. The three monarchs will not meet on the Rhine till the month of September, and then they will assemble at a place to be fixed upon between this and that period.

"These facts suffice to dissipate the reports which owe their origin to the restless mania of writing. But we will not place in this class the man who announces that a Russian and German army is to remain a year on the right bank of the Rhine to maintain the tranquillity of Germany. When the inventors of such fabrications attribute to the sovereigns the design of 'allaying the dangerous spirit of innovation which shows itself under a thousand different forms,' it would be sufficient to answer them, that this spirit is not, thanks to heaven, produced in Germany, except under one form, and that it is not formidable enough to excite the idea that an armed force is necessary to be employed to subdue it.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The following portrait is so highly wrought, that we think it must exceed the reality. It is not possible, however, that it is a sketch from fancy. There must be some foundation for such an accumulation of horrors, as the writer has depicted.

PETERSBURG, via June 3.

Extract of a letter from a young man in Ireland, to his brother in this town, dated "Dundalk, County Louth, April 17, 1818."

"Our unfortunate land, since you left it, exhibits nothing but a scene of real horror—you left us in June, and ever since, we see scarcely a day pass without one thing worse than another, sufficient to harrow the soul of the most hardened. Oh! my dear brother, picture to yourself the distracted minds we are obliged patiently to endure; nothing new but examples of the most dreadful nature; our streets streaming with the blood of our fellow creatures, whilst their flesh is rent asunder by the torturing lash of the unrelenting hangman; imagine what a terrific scene, two, three, nay, often five of a day, and so on for sev-

eral market days, are cut and slashed through our streets. Oh! cruelty, where will your torments end? But even these dreadful proceedings are a mere nothing, when compared to the following which I have witnessed. Many executions here within these six months—our country has become a scene of scarecrows, and death pictured almost in every road in our neighborhood. One unfortunate man fell a victim to the sentence of the law, a few weeks after you left this, and is gibbeted in chains, a few miles from town; the people were all in great consternation at so dreadful a sight, but, alas! in place of decreasing these dreadful exhibitions, ten more were put to death, (who declared their innocence on the scaffold, of the crime alleged to them) and all of whom were gibbeted in different parts throughout our country; and further, while I am now penning these lines, six more are at this moment suffering the same fate, almost at our doors; twelve remain at present hanging in chains; several others were burned with lime, in the gaol yard. The police still hold the iron hand of power over us; several of our townsmen, of middling circumstances, have for only being out after 9 o'clock, the prescribed hour, fallen victims to the sentence of transportation; they are all gone, thirty-seven in number, leaving their families, &c. at the mercy of the torturing lash. Character, in this country, is not of the smallest use, particularly to those who profess the Catholic religion, when they are so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the oppressors. It is only a few nights previous to this, that ten of our most respectable inhabitants were dragged from their peaceable sitting at 9 o'clock, and thrown into the cold confines of a black hole, and obliged to remain there until late the following day, when they were escorted, like felons, by the police, through the streets, to the magistrate, to give bail, individually, to keep the peace. In a word, we are the most enslaved and degraded people in the universe—tortured, oppressed, and insulted hourly, by the vile miscreants who are well poisoned at our expense."

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 29.

It is conjectured in some of the northern papers that the regular troops, lately sent from the north to the southern frontier, are intended for the occupation of the Floridas. This may be the object. But may we not conjecture, what is far more probable, that they are to guard the frontier against the Seminole Indians, and prosecute the war against them next autumn—for it will be scarcely practicable to do it during the summer. We hope to see no more militia called for that service; it is to them oppressive—expensive to the government—and not the most efficient kind of force. The Indians have fled before an army they could not resist, but are not conquered.

General Jackson, with a regiment of regulars and the Tennessee volunteers, crossed the Appalachicola Bay on the 7th inst. and expected to reach Pensacola, distant about 200 hundred miles, last Thursday.

A detachment of 350 men has been left at Fort Gadsden, 200 at St. Marks, and about 250 at Fort Scott, under the command of Gen. Gaines, to overawe and effectually subdue the Indians in that quarter; and a naval force has been ordered to cruise on the south side of Florida Point for the purpose of cutting off the supplies, which such of them as have fled to Lake Mayance, might otherwise receive from the contiguous British Islands.

We are informed that Gen. Jackson speaks of retiring from the military service of the country very soon. The rapid decay of his constitution, occasioned by great bodily fatigue and exposure, is stated to be the cause. The whole army, it is said, have suffered inconceivably—an officer declares he has never seen such emaciated troops. The prosecution of the Seminole war has been probably attended with as much expense to the government, as any contest ever was, of no longer duration or greater magnitude.

The report of Gen. Gaines being under arrest, we are glad to learn, is without foundation.

FROM GEN. JACKSON TO GEN. GLASSCOCK.

"Camp, on line of march, 16 miles in advance of Ft. Gadsden, May 7.

"I cannot adequately express my feelings on the outrageous and inhuman attack of Capt. Wright and party, on the superannuated men and women of the friendly Chehaw village, which you recite. It will be a stigma on the American government, unless the general government use their endeavors to bring the perpetrators to justice. I have ordered Wright to be arrested, and he shall be tried before a military court. I have written the Governor of Georgia on the subject, expressing my astonishment at his unwarrantable interference with my duties.

"I congratulate you on the safe march of your brigade to Fort Early, with a hope that the brave Georgians under your command, who have encountered the dangers, fatigues and privations of a long march in an unfriendly country, may be speedily restored, in health, to their families and homes.

"I am now on my march to Pensacola, which place I shall have probably to occupy with an American garrison."

SAVANNAH, (GEO.) MAY 22.

On the 1st instant Arbuthnot and Ambristie were taken at the capture of Fort St. Marks, were tried by a court martial, in pursuance of an order from general Jackson, of which genl. Gaines

was the president. Both were condemned to die. The former was sentenced to be hung—the latter to be shot. They were executed on the 3d instant, agreeably to the mandate of the court. It is said that Ambristie died like a soldier—he was cool and firm at the last moment. Arbuthnot was much agitated, and evinced great fear.

A man by the name of Cooke, one of the accomplices of Arbuthnot, and Ambristie, turned evidence against them, and on his testimony they were convicted. The charges and specifications alleged against them were, 1st, for supplying the Indians with arms and munitions of war; 2d, for stirring them up against the whites; 3d, as spies.—Ambristie was a lieutenant in the British army, was an intelligent fine looking man. Arbuthnot is an old offender, and has been often advised to desist from exciting the savages against the frontier people of our state.

SPANISH INTOLERANCE.

Extract of a letter received by a Gentleman in the city of New-Haven, Connecticut, from his friend in Alicante.

"Last week, the Clergy excommunicated from their Churches, all Free-Masons; also, all persons who may have in their possession any book of Masonry, or who may know of a mason and not inform against him. Poor fools! how can they point out a mason, unless he should declare himself, which he certainly would not, as the Inquisition would imprison him for life. There is a colonel Fernando, a worthy and brave officer, now in close confinement in the Castle, where he has been eighteen months. He was seized at the dead of night, and carried from his bed to a prison by these wretches, for being, as they supposed, a Mason."

LOUISVILLE, June 13.

Arrived on Wednesday last the Steam Boat Geo. Madison, 31 days from New Orleans—consigned to Jans Berthoud & Son—with a full cargo of groceries, &c. and \$250,000 in Specie, on board of which came several passengers from the James Monroe, that unfortunately struck a snag opposite Ozark Island, and is now full of water on shore, near the mouth of Arkansas, about 1-3 of her cargo saved, uninjured, and a probability of saving all the rest that will not perish from being wet—the engine and perhaps the boat will also be saved. The Geo. Madison spoke the Steam Boat Gov. Shelby at the mouth of the river St. Francis.

Sailed on Saturday last the Steam Boat Kentucky. Boonworth.

On Sunday the Steam Boat Vesuvius. J. De Hart, both for New-Orleans with full cargoes.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

We are glad to hear from the upper and middle counties of Virginia and Maryland, that the appearance of the grain crops is unusually fine, and that they promise the most abundant harvest, notwithstanding the very ungenial weather of the spring months.

Brigadier General WILLIAM CUMMINGS having declined the appointment of Quarter-Master General, THOMAS S. JESUP, Adjutant General of the North Division, has been appointed to that office.

We understand that Mr. BAKER, the British Consul General, has obtained permission from his government to visit England for a few months, for the benefit of his health; and that he will in a day or two leave Washington to embark at New York.

Nat. Int.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of capt. OBER WRIGHT, relative to the destruction of the Chehaw town.

GENERAL JOSEPH SAN MARTIN.

From the National Advocate.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The following sketch of the life of General San Martin, is from the pen of one of our citizens whose opportunities to ascertain particulars, and capability of detailing them, are undoubted. Every prominent man engaged in that contest, is a subject of interest to the American reader. It is from the character of a leader that deductions may be fairly drawn of ultimate success.

Sketch of the life of Joseph San Martin, general commanding the patriot army of Chili.

He was born in the district or country called the Misiones, formerly subject to the government of Buenos Ayres, and is now about forty-five years of age, his countenance commanding, his person good, and his approach easy, unassuming and affable. He was educated at Madrid, in the first military school of the kingdom, afterwards joined the army, and remained in service throughout the whole of the war of the peninsula, always distinguished for his gallantry, but particularly so at the battle of Albuera, at which he had the rank of colonel.—The course pursued by Ferdinand, upon his return to Spain, was so hostile to those who had distinguished themselves in his service, so repugnant to those rights for which he had contended, that he resigned in disgust, and returned to his native country, and as soon as its emancipation was effected, suggested the idea of crossing the Cordilleras, exhausted his individual credit to obtain funds, and by his increasing efforts, raised, embodied, and disciplined an army of 3,000 men, with which he crossed the stupendous Andes, and after clambering mountains and descending precipices over an extent of country exceeding 140 leagues, arrived in the plain of Chacabuco, near St. Jago, before the enemy had any intimation of his approach. He was there met by an army of more than double his number, and with his Spartan band he there decided the fate of Chili.

The passage across the Andes is, at all times, dangerous; there are passes

of many thousand feet of elevation so narrow that mules laden cannot pass each other. The route taken by him was through an unfrequented path, longer, and of more difficult access, than the one usually travelled, and the fatigues endured, so great, that he lost 12,000 mules, two-thirds of the number with which he commenced his march. The passage of the Alps, so celebrated in ancient and modern days, offers nothing in comparison. The African and the Corsican were respectively supported by powerful armies, and the resources of a great nation; this man created his own army, and relied upon the resources of his genius to surmount obstacles that would have appalled an Alexander. The former could consult seasons, and were prepared to surmount the difficulties they had to encounter; the latter explored regions elevated beyond a change of climate, and passed through defiles in which he was at any moment liable to destruction either from the elements, or the more unrelenting enemy.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, an arrangement was entered into at the City of Washington, in the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, between Richard Rush, Esquire, at that time acting as Secretary for the Department of State of the United States, for and in behalf of the government of the United States: and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, for and in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, which arrangement is in the words following, to wit:

"The naval force to be maintained upon the American Lakes, by his Majesty and the Government of the United States, shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side—that is—

"On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and armed with one eighteen pound cannon.

"On the Upper Lakes, to two vessels not exceeding like burthen each, and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel not exceeding like burthen, and armed with like force.

"All other armed vessels on these Lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

"If either party should be hereafter desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

"The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will, in no respect, interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party."

And whereas, the Senate of the United States have approved of the said Arrangement, and recommended that it should be carried into effect; the same having also received the sanction of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Britannic Majesty:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do, by this my Proclamation, make known and declare that the Arrangement aforesaid, and every stipulation thereof, has been duly entered into, concluded, and confirmed, and is of full force and effect.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

ON EDUCATION.

None who have for a moment reflected upon the subject, but will acknowledge the great importance of education. The subject has been discussed by the ablest pens, and whether we refer to the pages of the philosopher or the historian, to the experience and observation of mankind, or the principles of the human constitution, we must be satisfied with the truth of Lord Bacon's maxim, that "Knowledge is power;" and that the true dignity and glory of man, consist in a virtuous education, or in the proper cultivation of his active and intellectual powers. From its inseparable connection with the virtue, liberty and happiness of individuals and society, it demands the first attention of all persons who feel an interest in the peace, order, happiness and liberty of mankind.

The history of all nations proves, that knowledge, virtue, liberty and happiness are intimately connected. Refer to the historian's page; there we behold liberty in her retreat, from east to west, with philosophy, eloquence, glory and human happiness in her retinue.

Luxury, faction, ambition, and the ignorance of the people, drove liberty from Greece and Rome, where she had raised imperishable monuments. She for a short time planted her banners on the Alps, resided with the virtuous inhabitants of Switzerland, looked down upon her ancient seats of empire, and mourned the fallen greatness of Greece and Rome, and the degradation of the old continent, groaning under the iron sceptre of despotism. She sought footing on, and took a partial hold in the soil of Britain; but religious persecution drove her thence, and she found her last asylum in the woods of America. Here we trust she has laid the foundation of an empire du-

able as the Andes, and extensive as this vast continent.

The great work is still progressing, liberty advances with the progress of education—our brethren of the south borrow light from a proximate constellation, and just in proportion to the knowledge and virtue of the people, will be the permanence of liberty in North, and its progress in South America. Free government to be permanent must be based on virtue, and supported by a distribution of knowledge among the people.

Education then is a subject which "comes home to the business and bosoms of mankind," in every country, but particularly in a free country, where the people are the makers and explainers of their own laws, and the guardians of their rights; and where it is their sacred duty to be ever watchful of the arts and designs of ambition. The man, therefore, whose endeavours are employed in the establishment of schools, in every part of our country, for the education of all classes of the rising generation, must be a much more useful member of society, and a greater friend to liberty and to man, than the selfish mercenary, whose time is employed in the pursuit and accumulation of wealth, without any regard to the best interests of his fellow men.

Even in Europe, where it is considered by many to be the best policy of kings to keep their subjects in ignorance, we behold one monarch making the education of his subjects an object of the first importance.

In a review of "a sketch of the power of Russia, in the Analectic Magazine for 1818," we find the following remarks—"Alexander, by the expansion of order, art and improved government, in short, by the establishment of schools, and the diffusion of knowledge among his subjects, has regenerated his vast empire. Schools for all, upon the plan of Bell and Lancaster, have been sanctioned and promoted in every province."

The subject of Lancasterian Schools has likewise been pressed upon the consideration of the legislature of the state of New-York, by its liberal and enlightened governor, in a state paper, which, for its liberal, expanded, profound and patriotic views, has few parallels.

The foregoing brief remarks lead to the subject of the **LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.**

To this valuable system of education we call the serious attention of our fellow citizens, from the conviction of its great efficacy in facilitating the instruction of children in the first branches of learning, and its economy in money, time and labor.

The advantages which followed its introduction into this place, are well known to those intelligent persons who have marked its progress. We are happy to understand, that it has received improvements from Mr. Dawson, lately from Europe, whose intimate knowledge of the system in its most improved state, gives him advantages superior to any in the Western Country, if not in America.

During the short time which the school has been under Mr. Dawson's direction, the improvements and arrangements which he has introduced, have been productive of the most important advantages. He had previously been employed by the trustees of the seminary at Cincinnati, to re-organize their Lancasterian school, for want of a properly qualified teacher, became suspended. He regenerated the institution, it is now in a flourishing condition, and the favourable testimonials of the enlightened board of that institution, speak of his capacity in the highest terms; that he fulfilled his engagements with them to their perfect satisfaction, and that he possesses "an intimate and extensive knowledge of the Lancasterian system, with a happy facility of reducing it to practice."

Since in this country, Mr. Dawson has been occasionally employed, at different times and places, in delivering lectures on the Lancasterian system; and we believe that his lecture delivered before the legislature at Frankfort last session, gave general satisfaction, and impressed his auditors with a conviction of its utility.

His lecture in Cincinnati appears to have made the same favourable impressions, as appears from copious reviews of it in the papers of that place. Before closing these observations, we think it is but justice to notice that spirit of liberality which has characterized the conduct of Mr. ALDRIDGE, in the establishment of his seminary, at an expense which would have deterred most individuals. The late improvements, likewise, have been expensive, and more with a view to the advancement of his pupils, than emolument. The Lancasterian School in Lexington, is the only one we have heard of, established by an individual. We believe, too, that it will eventually to the advantage of its enterprising proprietor, because the superior advantages of the system must procure it the support and patronage of a liberal and enlightened people.

In Nova Scotia, a project is on foot to petition his Britannic majesty's ministers to permit Halifax to be a free port. From the British system of colonial policy it cannot be readily granted, notwithstanding the ardent anticipations of the province. The principal objection would naturally be, the remonstrance of the other colonies against such a marked partiality.

The excavation has been commenced, preparatory to laying the foundation of the centre of the Capitol of the United States.

Mr. M'Chord's Sermons.
Persons holding subscription papers for Mr. M'Chord's SERMONS, are requested to forward them to the Western Messenger Office without delay. The work will be ready for delivery in a few weeks, and it is desirable that a list of all the subscribers' names should be attached to the volume. June 3-3*

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

PRESIDENTIAL TOUR, No. II.

We observe that in the second tour of the President, as well as in the one last summer, addresses and answers are all the fashion. The corporation of Annopolis flatter and make love to Mr. Monroe; and he very graciously reciprocates their kindness, and takes for granted, as truth, all they say in his praise. We really cannot perceive the necessity or utility of this species of adulation, poured upon the President, at a time when he is involved in no difficulties with foreign powers; when the country and the world are at peace, and when no good can be accomplished by declarations of high regard, and offers of cordial support, except the recommendation, by this sort of sycophancy, of some office-seeker or other to presidential favour. These addresses remind us of the slavish court thus paid to the despots of Europe, by their degraded subjects; they are unworthy of freemen; they are generally the offspring of the needy and ambitious, in pursuit of executive "loaves and fishes."

We will do the President the justice to say, that we believe his present tour, to examine the waters of the Chesapeake with a view to provide for their defence, has been undertaken with the best motives; and that its result will be beneficial, if it should not be defeated by the servility of sycophants.

We can hardly credit the statement, that Stephen Cullen Carpenter has received from our government an appointment in the ordinance department. This notorious English subject and tory was, as is believed, sent over to this country some years ago by the English cabinet, to traduce our government, and to vilify and bring into disrepute the republican principles of our constitution. Accordingly, he was employed to edit a tory paper, called the "Courier," in Charleston; he afterwards established a paper of the same stamp in New-York, called the "People's Friend;" then he wrote for certain other federal journals, and lastly edited the polluted "Federal Republican." In all these journals, he was true and faithful to the supposed object of his mission; he calumniated all our republican statesmen; he ridiculed and abused the democratic features of our government, and spoke of the people as a mobocracy. To the interests of England he was most actively devoted; her aggressions upon our commerce, and our maritime rights, he justified with a zeal undiminished, and an ability worthy of a better cause. He was not, we believe, however, the author of the "Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson;" that base and slanderous production came from the pen of Pease, another of the devoted tools of the British cabinet, though a native American. If the government have conferred an appointment on Carpenter, they merit the indignation and contempt of every American.

A letter from a respectable friend in New-Orleans, justly complains of the great irregularity of the mails between that place and the upper country, as well as the eastern states. In the month of May, papers from Washington and Philadelphia, dated in November last, were received! The exports from Orleans, the present year, will, it is estimated, amount to 20 millions; and surely the regularity, rapidity and safety of the communications with that place, are objects of immense importance, to these western states in particular. Turnpike roads, and the improvement of interior navigation, must become the order of the day, if the real interest of the country should be consulted.

It is, we learn, a fact, deserving notice, that the United States Branch Bank in Lexington, afforded the principal means for the purchase of the produce of Kentucky during the late shipping season, by cashing bills drawn for that purpose; and what is of equal importance, this has been done at the low rate of interest off, for the time the bills had to run. It is needless to point out the advantage this has been to the agricultural interest of the state.

Dr. DUBLEY, with his usual skill and success, yesterday performed the operation of Lithotomy on a son of Mr. N. S. Porter, about six years old. The child will probably be perfectly well in a week or ten days.

From the New York Columbian.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay is justly esteemed by the American people, as one of the first statesmen which our country has produced. He has reached no ordinary standard of celebrity, and occupies a space of no common magnitude in public estimation. The bold stand which he took on the floor of congress, in relation to our recent war with England, and the reputation which he sustained as a diplomatist in the negotiations of Ghent, gave him a proud reward of honor and distinction. He is the idol of the GREAT WESTERN COUNTRY, and his popularity is deserved. The champion of those INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, which are to cement, by stronger affinities, the different sections of the Union; which are to develop the vast resources of our interior, and form the permanent foundation of national greatness, deserves the praises and confidence of a community, who know how to appreciate noble plans for their advancement. The people of the state of New York, have a just regard for the patriotic services of Mr. Clay, in this respect. They consider themselves embarked in the same cause with that great body of the western community

which he so ably represents. The people of this state will ever feel anxious and happy, to join their exertions with the people of the west, to render our nation great, happy, and formidable, by employing the physical abilities which God and nature have put into their hands. They feel, with Mr. Clay, in his first great speech on this subject, during the last session of Congress, that the day is at hand, when Internal Improvements will be the first, the paramount object of American legislatures.

This notice of Mr. Clay, has been suggested by reading his celebrated speech on the affairs of SPANISH AMERICA. If this distinguished orator has sometimes incurred the imputation of speaking without sufficient preparation and arrangement, he has retrieved his character in this masterly effort of popular eloquence. We pronounce it without reserve, as one of the proudest displays of oratory, that have ever burst from the halls of Congress. The arrangement is plain and obvious; the style smooth, flowing and eloquent, breathing the passions of a great soul, that can not only feel but communicate its deep-toned sympathies to others, by a magic that even stupidity and prejudice cannot set at defiance. But there is another feature of Mr. Clay's speech, more deserving of panegyric than the arrangement or the diction—we mean the vast flood of intelligence which it pours forth. Among all the letters, pamphlets, manifestoes, and books which have been published on South American affairs for the last five years, we have no where seen such a solid and invaluable mass of information, as Mr. Clay has presented in his speech. After censuring the trimming policy of the administration in relation to the aggressions of old Spain, for the last thirteen years, Mr. Clay enters upon his main subject. The prodigious extent, the grand national features, and the astonishing physical resources of Spanish America, are pointed out. The sanguinary entrance of old Spain, and her colonial oppression for three hundred years, are exposed at a single glance. The crying justice of the Patriotic cause, when even adjudged by the laws of nations and rules of political right, and their intellectual and moral capacity for self government, are triumphantly vindicated. The advantages which would result to the United States, in case of their emancipation, and our moral obligations to acknowledge their independence, in conformity to our uniform policy with other nations, are pointed out and enforced, by arguments conclusive and unanswerable. Mr. Clay shows in a most convincing manner, that neither a war with Spain nor any other European power, would result from our recognition of the independence of the new republics. And he concludes, by enforcing the necessity of sending them a minister, even upon the ground of a strict neutrality, if we keep a minister at the court of Ferdinand "the adorable," or permit his to remain here. This is but an imperfect outline of this great and eloquent speech, that reflects honor and lustre upon the character of the American senate. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of the American People. We recommend it for its ardent sentiments in favor of the liberties of mankind; for its literary, moral, political, geographical, and statistical information. Perhaps the speeches of no orator, excepting those of Burke on the affairs of India, present so a great variety of useful and rare information.

One word at parting with Mr. Clay. When we see the base manner in which certain men on the floor of Congress, and certain papers at the South, attack this great republican statesman, who deserves the thanks and the applause of every man on the face of the earth, for his vindication of the patriot cause; we cannot but reject the political meanness which stimulates to such disgraceful assaults. Must every patriot who dares to differ from men in power, who dares to question their policy, and deride their short-sighted views, be hunted down by those who envy his integrity and talents, because they cannot reach the elevated standard by which they are measured? Mr. Clay stands on a height which they cannot approach; he is surrounded by a horde of the American people who know their rights and will stand forth in their vindication.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 21st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. THOMAS WOODLEY of Brookville, Indiana, to Miss MARY CHAYEN of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. C. W. Cloud, Mr. JOHN D. HALSTEAD, to Miss ELIZA A. SAUBER.

DIED, lately in Richmond, Va. Colonel JOHN MATO, of Kalorama, D. C. May 30, Mrs. RUTH BARLOW.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners, or three of them, appointed by a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, on petition of Elliott's heirs, will on the 15th day of July next, on the premises, expose to sale on a credit of twelve months, **TWENTY ACRES OF GROUND**, the property of said heirs, situated about two miles from Lexington, between the Leestown and Georgetown roads, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Lemon, Campbell and Kelly. This land is handsomely situated, and valuable. Bond and approved security will be required.

JOHN McDOWELL, JAMES McDOWELL, JNO. BELL, ROGER QUARLES, Comrs.

June 19, 1818-3*

Masonic Notice.

The Brethren of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, ARE requested to be punctual in their attendance at Mason's Hall, on Wednesday the 24th inst. precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. in being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. By order of the S. W. THOS. WELCH, Sec'y.

June 12, A. F. 5812-1*

Real Estate and Furniture AT AUCTION.

The Subscriber being about to remove from Lexington, will offer for sale, at public auction, ON MONDAY, JUNE 22d, At his dwelling house, on Main street, all his Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz. SIDEBOARD, BEDSTEADS, SECRETARY, BEDS AND FURNITURE, BUREAU, NITURE, DINING AND GLASS WARE, BREAKFAST CROCKERY, TABLES, WARE, CHAIRS, &c. &c. Also a quantity of PRIME BACON and DRIED BEEF, put up expressly for family use.

After which, will be sold to the highest bidder, **The House and Lot**

Whereon I now live, if not disposed of previously at private sale.—ALSO, 1 1/2 ACRES OF PRIME LAND, Within two miles of the court-house, near the Hickman road.—And on the same day, A likely *Meadow Bay*, about 10 years old.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given on the Real Estate, and 60 days for the Negro and Furniture, for all sums over \$10. Negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed, will be required of the purchasers. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock; and as I am determined to sell, good bargains may be expected. BENJ. P. MILLER, N. S. PORTER, Auctionr.

Lex. June 19, 1818-1*

Superior New-Orleans SUGAR, &c.

SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, HAVE FOR SALE

43 HDS. VERY SUPERIOR NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR, carefully selected from the sugars on the banks of the Mississippi, raised by the best planters. For color and quality, as well as goodness, we can safely say that it is equal, if not superior, to any ever brought to this town; and will be sold by the hoghead or barrel, as purchasers may wish, upon liberal terms.—ALSO, MACKAREL of a very superior quality, good pickle and tight barrels, SPANISH CIGARS, BAR LEAD, and SHOT assorted, MADERA and PORT WINES, by the qr. cask, &c. &c. SHREVE & COMBS, Auctionr.

June 19, 1818-3*

NOTICE

THE Subscribers for stock in SANDERS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY, are requested to meet at the Domestic Warehouse of Lewis Sanders, in Lexington, on Saturday the 20th of June inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to elect directors for the management of the affairs of said corporation.

JAMES MORRISON, THOMAS BODLEY, JOHN FOWLER, JAMES WIER, WILLIAM LEVY, WM. H. WORSLEY, Comrs.

Lexington, June 19-1*

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit, &c.

JUNE TERM, 1818—1st day. Abraham Venible, Complainant, AGAINST Aaron McDaniel, Wm. Johnson & others, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant, Wm. Johnson, is no inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Johnson, shall appear here on or before the twentieth day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington, eight weeks successively, as the law directs. A copy, Att. THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. June 19, 1818-3*

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit, &c.

JUNE TERM, 1818—1st day. Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John Telford, (trading under the firm of Scott, Trotter & Telford), Complainants, AGAINST Isaac T. Longstreth & others, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid, by their counsel, and the said defendant, Longstreth, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant, Longstreth, is no inhabitant of this state—Therefore on the motion of the complainants, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Longstreth, do appear here on or before the twentieth day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington, eight weeks successively, as the law directs. A copy, Att. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. June 19, 1818-3*

English Grammar, By a Machine in forty-eight hours, on a new patented system.

THE young Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, desirous of obtaining a correct knowledge of the English Language, are respectfully informed that Mr. WOODMAN has removed his School to a large pleasant room, up one flight of stairs, entrance the 3d doors above the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, on Main street, where instruction in this branch of education will be imparted to his pupils by Lectures, demonstrated by tangible objects representing material and immaterial Existences.

Constant attention two hours in each day, 24 days, or one hour in each day, 48 days, will be necessary to accomplish this object.—The ease and expeditious with which the progress of the learner is attended, and the correctness of his acquisitions of so useful a branch of knowledge, must render the study of it, on this system, pleasing, interesting, and important to every youthful mind. The hours of instruction will be selected to accommodate his scholars; and unless they acquire a correct knowledge of the Grammar, no pay will be required. The terms are 10 dollars. For further information, or an examination of this system, apply to the place as above. Lex. June 19.—3*

Valuable Property For Sale, AT AUCTION.

THE partnership of Morrison, Boswells & Sutton having expired, the same are disposed to close all their accounts without delay, for which purpose they will offer for sale at auction, on MONDAY, the 13th JULY NEXT, unless sooner disposed of by private sale, on a credit of one, two and three years, the following described property, viz.

No. 1, a large, handsome and commodious BRICK HOUSE and LOT, Situate on the east side of short street, Lexington, above the Lodge, and adjoining the residence of Thomas W. Hawkins, Esq.

No. 2, the GROUND and BUILDINGS, Adjoining the above described property, on the S. E. recently occupied as a bagging factory. The ground will be laid off into convenient building lots.

No. 3, A LOT of 6 ACRES and 90 POLES, Adjoining the residence of Mr. George Coons, about 1 mile from Lexington, on Russell's road. The sale to commence on the premises of No. 1, precisely at half after 2 o'clock.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE ALSO, A LARGE INLOT In the flourishing town of Lebanon, 30 miles from Cincinnati, on which are TWO DWELLING HOUSES and TWO TABLES, one of the houses formerly occupied as a store. This property is valuable, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit.

ROBERT SCOTT, Agent for MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON, Lexington, June 19, 1818-4*

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF WOOD LAND,

In Fayette county, about six miles west of Lexington, on the road leading to Versailles; containing 105 Acres. The said land lies most beautifully for a small farm; and is inferior in point of Soil and Timber, to no land in the state. ALSO—A HOUSE AND LOT, near Palmar's Tavern, in Lexington. For further particulars enquire of JOHN C. RICHARDSON, who is authorised to dispose of said property. ROBERT C. PARKER, June 19—3*

SMITH & TODD,

Exclusive of their general assortment of GEO. CERRIES, lately received by the steam boats *Eliza* and *Gov. Shelby*, ARE NOW RECEIVING, By the steam boat *Venustus* and large Independence,

FIFTY HDS. BEST ORLEANS SUGAR

20 bbls. ditto ditto
5 boxes Havana ditto
40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE
5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS
15 bbls. MOLASSES
4 boxes HOLMSTONE
9 boxes TIN PLATES
5 bags ALSPICE
8 bags PEPPER

6 qr. casks London Port. Tenerife WINE

1000 lbs. LOGWOOD
20 half bbls. MACKAREL
20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING
25 boxes RAISINS, first quality
20 boxes best CLARET WINE.

All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the eastward—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only. Lexington, June 19, 1818-1*

W. CONNELL & CO.

Corner of Main-Cross and Water Streets, HAVE FOR SALE,

300 BBLs. MACKAREL, superior quality
15 BOXES DRY CODFISH
30 BBLs. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, Wholesale and Retail.
RAISINS, by the Pound or Box
A few barrels Superior FLOUR
COFFEE, by the bbl. or lb.
15 bbls. PEACOCK NUTS
SCOTCH HERRINGS by the box or otherwise
30 Doz. very Superior Madeira Wine in Bottles.

An assortment of LIQUORS AND SPIRITS, Imported and Domestic.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. Lex. June 19—1*

JAMES M. PIKE

Is again at his Post,

READY and anxious to attend to the respective commands of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, in the various duties of his profession.—Having removed his family to this country with an idea of becoming a permanent resident, he is determined, (if strict attention, prompt obedience, and faithful execution of their orders are the necessary requisites) to merit their patronage, being already satisfied, that with this community merit goes not unrewarded. He has lately added to his small stock of FANCY GOODS,

An elegant Assortment of Tortoise Shell Combs, comprising the Tucking, of various sizes, Long and Side, both ornamented and plain—a few very handsome Toilette Boxes—Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Cologne Water, Antique Oil of various perfumes; a few fancy Soaps, of the Orange, Rose, Vanilla, Jasmine, Boquet, Ambre and Citell perfumes; Wash Balls, Transparent, Liquid, and Windsor Soap; the Italian refined Black Lead Pencils; by the dozen or single; gilt Head Brushes; plain do. and Cloth; Ives's patent pocket Fire Works; Canton Porcelain do.; Ivory and Pocket Combs; Morocco Wallets; Silk Purse; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Razors and Razor Straps; Scissors; Tooth Brushes; Court Plaster, &c.

Left of the old Stock—a few elegant GLASSES, Concave, Mock Pearl, Jet and Gilt, together with Gilt Hooks and Eyes; Mock Pearl Heads for children, &c. Gentlemen's Crop Wigs, Ladies' Bandeaux, Tiaras, Clusters and Frizzettes, made on the shortest notice.

First quality of SPANISH CIGARS, constantly kept for retail. Lexington, June 19—1*

MERCER COUNTY, &c.

JUNE TERM, 1818

Thomas P. Moore, Complainant, against William H. Slaughter, and Elizabeth Slaughter his wife, &c. Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants William H. Slaughter and Elizabeth, having failed to enter their appearance herein, or answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are no inhabitants of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel; it is ordered, that unless the said defendants appear here on or before the first day of the next September Term of this court, and answer the Complainant's bill, that the same will be taken against them as confessed. And it is also ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for eight weeks successively, in some public newspaper, authorized by law to make such publications. A Copy, Teste, THO. ALLEN, c. c. June 19—3*

Examination.

THE children of the LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL will be examined on MONDAY, 29th JUNE. The examination will commence at half past 9 o'clock in the morning, and be continued till one. Have it now more fully in my power than heretofore, to show the SUPERIORITY OF THE SYSTEM; and have no hesitation in saying, that I can convince every unprejudiced person who will attend, of its superior advantages, and every liberal mind, notwithstanding prejudices. Parents having children to educate, are therefore earnestly requested to attend, and satisfy themselves that their children, in a Lancasterian School, can learn much faster, better, and with more ease, than in any other. The examination in the annexed academies, will be on the two subsequent days. The school will recommence on the 20th July.

J. P. ALDRIDGE, Lex. June 19, 1818-2*



JOHN BRYAN & SON,

Saddlers and Military Accoutrements Makers,

CAUTIONFUL for the very distinguished patronage which they have heretofore received from their customers and friends, wish to inform them and the public in general that they have just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of SADDLERY, and have on hand a choice collection of Materials generally. From their untried attention to business, with the aid of some of the best workmen, they feel confident of rendering ample satisfaction to those who may please to favor them with their orders. They purpose to keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, Ladies and gentlemen's saddles, of the newest fashions and first quality; Leopard skin Housings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Braddon, Portsmouth, sharp and snaffle Bits; martingale and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrups, with spring bars; likewise a handsome assortment of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valises; Portmanteaus; Horsemen's Caps; Holsters; a touch-boxes; Sword Belts; Waggon and Cart Harness, &c.

BRYAN'S

Patent Elastic Saddles, MADE AS USUAL.

As to the superior ease and quality of those saddles, (when made by competent workmen) reference can be had to a number of gentlemen in this place, who have them in use.—Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those cities, counties, and territories, which they are already sold to. June 5-1*

N. Porter & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND JAPANESE TIN WARE,

HAVE on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of articles in their line, together with a regular supply of assorted **PEWTER WARE**, from their factory in Philadelphia. Merchants and others who have been in the habit of going east for the above articles, will find it to their interest to call—ALSO, For sale, a few of **ROBERTS' PATENT BALANCES**, with a variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold low for cash. Upper street, between Main and Water streets. Lexington, June 19, 1818-1*

Treasury Department.

20th May 1818.

During the last session of Congress, the House of Representatives adopted a Resolution, of which the following is a copy, viz.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, March 30, 1818. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to prepare and report to this body, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purpose of opening and improving roads, and making canals; together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which, as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of government; and also a statement of works, of the nature above-mentioned, which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed, the public improvements carried on by the states, or by companies, or incorporations which have been associated for such purposes, to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe, or afford assistance, the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds; and such information, as, in the opinion of the secretary, shall be material, in relation to the objects of this resolution.—Attest,

THOS. DOUGHERTY, Clerk House of Representatives.

To enable the secretary of the Treasury to comply with the important requisitions of the foregoing resolution, all companies or incorporations, associated for opening roads and making canals, which they may respectively conceive, require and deserve the aid of the government, are invited to furnish their respective undertakings, as is required by the resolution, and which may be necessary to bring their claims to the patronage of the government, before the Congress of the United States at the commencement of their next session.

Where a canal or road has been commenced, the communication ought to state distinctly the dimensions of the work; the nature of the soil and face of the country through which it is to pass; its greatest elevation and depression, and mean level; the progress which has been made; the expense incurred, and the whole probable expense, estimated upon the experience acquired in the execution of the undertaking.

In all cases of canals, the number and dimensions of the locks; the mean quantity of earth to be removed per mile; the nature and extent of the navigation to which they are to be connected, should be distinctly made known. In every case the facility of obtaining materials for the construction of roads, bridges and locks, should be stated. The acts of incorporation, or articles of association; the by-law, which have been enacted; the amount of the fund authorized or agreed to be subscribed; the sum actually subscribed; the amount paid in; the sum expended; the amount remaining on hand; and the means and probability of enforcing the payment of the balance; should invariably be stated in every communication. And generally every kind of information which can shed light upon the undertaking.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish the above for one month. June 19-4*

